

## ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, Sept. 27.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 694 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 171; missing in action, 129; wounded severely, 146; died from wounds, 119; died from accident and other causes, 12; died of disease, 21; wounded, degree undetermined, 3; prisoners, 4. Connecticut names included are: Died from accident and other causes, Reginald P. Simpson, 545 Huntington street, Bridgeport.

Wounded severely: Adolph Gaidel, New Britain. Killed in action: Thomas Perry Johnson, Norwich.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army made public today contain 387 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 104; missing in action, 20; wounded severely, 174; died from wounds, 54; died from accident and other causes, 8; died of disease, 23; prisoners, 3; died from aeroplane accident, 1. Connecticut names included are: Killed in action: Guy R. Knowlton, New London. William M. Durr, Norwich Town. Died from wounds: Tony Desandre, Meriden. Wounded severely: John J. Clary, Hartford.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Additions to today's casualty list include: Sick in hospital previously reported missing in action: Private John W. Delaney, Worcester, Mass. John Donovan, Woburn, Mass. John P. Mahoney, Winchester, Mass.

James Murphy, Woburn, Mass. Jos. P. Nugent, Worcester, Mass. Edward J. O'Brien, Worcester, Mass. Thomas O'Dea, Boston. John O'Donnell, Woburn, Mass. Jeremiah Pitts, Quincy, Mass. Arthur J. Rollinson, Waltham, Mass.

James E. Ryan, Worcester, Mass. Wounded severely, previously reported missing in action: Private James J. O'Connell, Cambridge, Mass.

Killed in action, previously reported missing in action: Private John Hackitt, Gardner, Mass.; Peter Sokol, Boston. Returned to duty, previously reported missing in action: Private Arthur F. Prescott, Dorchester, Mass.

Wounded, previously reported missing in action: Private Julius Sawade, Hartford, Conn. Sick, previously reported missing in action: Private John W. Flaherty, Winchester, Mass.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 766 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 74; missing in action, 37; wounded severely, 579; died of wounds, 43; died from accident and other causes, 8; died of disease, 21; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; prisoners, 1. Connecticut names included are:

Killed in action: Salvatore Virgilio, New Haven. Died from wounds: Athos Aldea, Ansonia. Died of disease: Joseph Kieran, New Haven.

Died from accident and other causes: Charles L. Post, Wethersfield. Wounded severely: William F. Bartlett, Rockville. Charles S. Brown, Waterbury. Edward P. Kerins, Waterbury. Lucious R. Smith, South Manchester.

Pietro Caletti, Waterbury. Lantano Lacerro, Waterbury. Casualty lists made public Sunday contained 298 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 27; missing in action, 38; wounded severely, 128; died of wounds, 2; died from accident and other causes, 1; died of disease, 5; wounded, degree undetermined, 2; prisoners, 4. Connecticut names included are:

Killed in action: Earl W. Green, Rockville. Wounded severely: Patrick Joseph Rich, Derby. Wounded in action, degree undetermined: Michael J. Cosmowich, Ansonia.

Total number of casualties to date, including those reported above, contain 35,484 names divided as follows: Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 7,031; died of wounds, 2,260; died of disease, 1,882; died of accident and other causes, 9,661; missing in action (including prisoners), 4,805.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 598 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 124; missing in action, 13; wounded severely, 487; died from wounds, 10; died from accident and other causes, 13; died of disease, 33; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; prisoners, 4. Connecticut names included are:

Killed in action: William F. Brophy, Waterbury. Wounded severely: Paul Bystronowski, New Britain. Domenico Castello, 48 Silver street, Bridgeport.

Edward Haas, Waterbury. William J. Cavanaugh, 147 Jones avenue, Bridgeport. Warren Louis Hoel, Collinsville. Louis Welmer, New London.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 1,090 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 287; missing in action, 73; wounded severely, 638; died from wounds, 79; died from aeroplane accident, 1; died from accident and other causes, 13; died of disease, 33; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; prisoners, 3; wounded slightly, 5. Connecticut names included are:

Killed in action: Stanley Broga, New Britain. Ray Rihiteill, New Haven. Died from disease: Edward Parry, Hartford.

William A. Cavanagh, Hartford. Died from accident and other causes: Rokas Alekiewicz, New Britain. Wounded severely: John J. Clary, Hartford.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Irvington and Ardley, N. Y., and Newtown and Georgetown, Conn., have oversubscribed their quotas in the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to Chairman Franklin G. Brown, of Sub-District No. 3, covering Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Westchester and Rockland Counties, New York, in which the towns are located.

Twenty soldier patients were killed when a German shell struck an American hospital behind the lines in France.

Arthur Lewis Beaton, Bristol. Henry E. Johnson, New Haven. Walter B. Davis, Middletown. William B. McCarthy, S. Manchester. Angelo Pletko, Waterbury. Stephen Rytka, Norwich. Harry Gillespie, Waterbury. Theodore D. Lehman, New Haven. Stephen Sidoreto, Hartford. Missing in action: Archie Brown, Jr., New London. Prisoners: Thomas J. Hart, Hartford.

## CONSERVATION OF MEN IS GERMAN TACTICS NOW

With the American Armies in France, Sept. 3.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Conservation of the word now comes from the German lines now. Always economical, the Germans are saving now more than ever before in man power. Since the day the Germans started backward from the Marne they have been conserving their numbers as never before and they have done it in a most admirable manner. But it has been at the expense of positions.

The German losses in men have not been so great as might have been expected. In the fighting north of the Marne the retreat was skillfully planned and carried out in a manner that excited admiration. Machine guns were substituted for men at almost every point and the way in which the German army is built around that particular bit of ordnance has been very thoroughly demonstrated.

Every backward step of the enemy was guarded by the automatic guns. Get back the artillery and the bulk of the infantry was the order repeated in the German army as the French and Americans pushed them back almost every instance the rear guard action meant the resistance of little machine gun units and because of the clever manner in which the "nest" were placed they were able to hold their own long enough to enable the main armies behind them to fall back.

They were not always placed in lines but left behind there just over the brow of a hill or in the deep woods, on the ground and in the trees and almost always skillfully camouflaged. But always their disposition was co-ordinated. In the end it was up to every machine gun crew to fight its own way out or to resist to the last, until swept away by the allies' very or over by their tanks or infantry, but they were so placed that until that time came their fire was directed that it swept very effectively the advancing lines. The Germans have lost thousands of their machine guns by such tactics but they have saved proportionately in men.

It is this evident intention to save manpower, so different from their attitude earlier in the war, that has caused the Allies to be so much surprised that their big military machine is cracking and that they will not be able to withstand a winter campaign.

## AUSTRIAN BANKER ROBBED BY REDS BUT GETS RICH

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The experience of an Austrian banker with Bolsheviki methods, when he made a business trip to East Russia recently, is the talk of the Vienna bourse, advice received here today.

The banker was arrested and interned. Disguised as a peasant, he escaped with 10,000 rubles in his possession. He fell in with a company of Bolsheviki who, despite his protests, took and divided the contents of his pockets.

"Share and share alike is the rule here," they explained, handing him back his share, which was only a tenth of his capital.

Soon, though, his fortunes took a turn for the better. He fell in with another band which added to its ragged individual from whose pockets 100,000 rubles were extracted.

This sum was pooled and carefully guarded far towards the interior of the vast Russian empire, a fat share. Eventually he returned to Vienna with 20,000 rubles.

"There are two sides to communism," he now says.

## State Heads For Four Minute Men

Always contriving new schemes how they can most effectively inform Americans of the government activities, the four minute men are henceforth going to visit churches, schools and department stores. Following in the wake of state-wide organization, local organizations will soon take form.

The National Bureau of Speakers at Washington has appointed the following men as state heads: Roman Catholic churches, Rev. John G. Murray, chancellor of the Diocese of Connecticut, Hartford; Protestant churches, Judge William C. Hungerford, Hartford; schools, Robert F. Hirschfeld, Meriden; department stores, Edward C. Vender, Hartford, general secretary of the Retail Merchants' association. That the scope of the Four Minute men may be co-ordinated the outlying district speakers will be placed under the direction of the local chairman.

## SMALL TOWNS HAVE GONE OVER QUOTA

New York, Oct. 3.—Irvington and Ardley, N. Y., and Newtown and Georgetown, Conn., have oversubscribed their quotas in the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to Chairman Franklin G. Brown, of Sub-District No. 3, covering Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Westchester and Rockland Counties, New York, in which the towns are located.

## AUSTRIA BEGINS MOVE TO QUIT; RETREAT TO RHINE LOOKED FOR Concentration of Hun Troops to Expedite Flight to German Border—Charles of Austria Calls on Kaiser to Return Troops—Plan Similar to That Followed by Bulgaria Before Surrender.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The State Department is in receipt of official information which shows that a vast movement for the evacuation of Belgium and northern France by the Germans is under way. The plight of Germany at the present time is so desperate that official Washington would not be surprised at another plea for peace from the Hun coupled with a general retreat to the Rhine. This plea, if made, would come from the new ministry which is expected to be responsible to the Reichstag.

Despondent of Belgium and that part of France now the bands of the enemy have been provided against by the Allies and a peremptory note dealing with the matter has been transmitted to the Germans.

It says, in short, that if the German armies burn or destroy any more cities of France or Belgium, or raise or organize a new army, they may expect the same treatment from the Allies. The United States, it was admitted at the State Department, has been asked to become a party to the move.

The information to the State Department is to the effect that all rolling stock, hospitals, post offices, storage houses and other public buildings they may expect the same treatment from the Allies. The United States, it was admitted at the State Department, has been asked to become a party to the move.

In addition, all civilian authorities have been recalled so Germany and regulations pertaining to the maritime districts have been made more severe. Late yesterday, officials here said, that measures have been taken to evacuate the submarine bases. At Antwerp the naval staff commanded by Gohenshen, is preparing to leave.

All German reserves in Belgium have been ordered to the front, apparently to assist in the transfer of munitions, food and material to points in the rear.

Each of the above incidents show preparations for a retreat on a grand scale, it is said, and all of Belgium is expected to be back in the hands of the Allies before snowfall.

The developments of yesterday in both military and diplomatic circles indicate more strongly than Monday that Austria is preparing hastily to throw off the political shackles of Germany.

The men in high places who hold that Austria will be the next power to ask for an armistice say that her peculiar actions revealed within the last 24 hours are following lines which lead to an appeal for an armistice. Specifically, they pointed out that Austria is preparing to do so and what Bulgaria has done with respect to Germany is at the moment being done by Austria.

Vienna is suggesting peace terms and the necessity for them long before Germany is ready to consider them at the instance of Austria. It is believed that Austria has done so even now is demanding of Germany that she either favor an Austrian military peace or give back to her the troops she now has on the western front.

Reports of an impending armistice and peace bid by Turkey persisted all day. Late yesterday a strong rumor was circulated that the Porte had unconditionally surrendered. This was not confirmed officially, however.

In authoritative quarters it was said developments have "not yet reached the official stage." Hints were subsequently dropped by officials in private conversation that the official stage is confidently expected to be reached soon.

The Evening Standard says there are strong grounds for accepting the report making the rounds in the city, that Turkey has made direct approaches to the Allies through financial channels in London.

The Allies' warning to the Kaiser means that the Rhine cities would undergo the same treatment that the occupied regions have received at the hands of the Germans. The destruction of Cambrai is said to be the reason for the consideration of "ad ultimatum." Reports yesterday said the enemy systematically applied the torch throughout the captured city, which is so rich in historical memories, and left it a mass of flames and smoke.

If Germany heeds the warning of the Allies, the cities of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp and Charleroi, all in Belgium, together with Lille, Charleville, St. Amant and Roubaix, in France, will be spared from the ravages of a retreating foe.

The State Department also received yesterday an excerpt from the Frankfurter Zeitung of Sept. 29, showing the condition of public opinion in Germany today. It says:

"What a change has taken place in the few weeks that have intervened since that time when it seemed that our armies had reached their goal of shattering the enemy armies and forcing peace! There is unparalleled tragedy in the present situation. A real crisis has now set in.

"It is the first strategic crisis for years that turns against us. We are on the defensive; the old doctrine that attack is the best means of defense, no longer applies in the new epoch in which we are living. The moral revolution which is transpiring in Prussian Germany respects neither doctrines nor theories of war.

"The defense of our country means the defense of that mentality which alone can enable our people to remain strong and united until the last hour. This idea will unite our warriors and the whole German people in unending resistance, until the enemy awakens from the Imperialistic intoxication which the unexpected victory after the gravest danger has caused him. We must resist until the new balance of power is established and force the enemy to recognize that the advantages which he might attain in the most favorable event cannot compensate for the tremendous sacrifices which a continuation of attempts to break through would necessitate.

"In its time of sore trial the Entente was sustained by hope of American help, but we have no help but our own strength and must be inspired by the idea of unalterable necessity of the magnitude of danger and of the terrible burden of historic responsibility. In this hour of destiny we simply must go on or we are lost."

## ROUMANIA IS ON POINT OF REVOLT AGAINST THE HUN

Paris, Oct. 3.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—There is a steadily growing belief in Roumania that if the German domination and oppression continues, there may be an uprising among the people, particularly if the food and clothing famine is not relieved. There are many who feel, says a prominent Roumanian who has just returned here from Jassy, that it may not be impossible that the Roumanian army will again take up arms against the Central Powers. This conviction, said he, is the stronger since the recent decisive victories of the Allies on the Western front.

Already there is grave unrest among the peasants, who are forced by the German agents to work long and laboriously in farm and factory, with scarcely sufficient wages to buy their daily bread. The Germans are thoroughly disliked by all from the royal family down to the humblest peasant.

The belief that the Roumanian army may fight again prevails not only among the people, but in military circles. Officers are confident that, with America's legions now participating in the struggle on the Western front and their number steadily increasing, the Central Powers will be compelled to divert all their troops from other fronts to the field of operations in France in order to check the fast-moving Allies. This would be an opportune moment, they believe, for Roumania to throw off the yoke of Germany and re-establish its army in the field as an aid of the Allies.

## AMERICAN MOTOR LAUNCHES GUARD FRENCH COAST

A French Atlantic Port, Oct. 3.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—France in her work of safeguarding the coast from mines and submarines is using a large number of motor launches of the standardized American type which came over under their own steam with a loss of only one out of fifty.

One of the most successful boats used for the work is the cannorine which, working with Diesel engines, can steam 3,000 miles at ten knots an hour without refueling, and so could cross to the United States under its own power. The craft carries guns big enough to deal with any submarine, as well as depth charges, and its low draught enables it to travel over minefields that would wreck a destroyer. The average size of this vessel is about 400 tons.

For mine-sweeping the French use an economical form of trawl. The sweep is towed astern, being held out by floats, and the trawl itself has ingenious and water appliances for keeping it at the required depth, and a new device for cutting a mine apart whenever it touches the trawl line.

## PRIVATE BAKER ESCAPES AFTER BEING CAPTURED

Tells Thrilling Story of Treatment by Huns—Eighteen Hours Without Food.

With the American Forces in France, Oct. 3.—Private Edward F. Baker, of Pittsburg, Pa., is one of the few Americans who claims to have been a prisoner in Germany and then escaped back to the line of his comrades. Here is an outline of the story told by Baker when he came into Fismes late one night soon after the Americans took possession of that town. Early one morning there had been street fighting in Fismes and in an encounter several Germans got the drop on Baker and marched him back to their lines.

Before noon the Germans had Baker working in trenches, and they kept him digging in one place or another most of the afternoon without as much as even suggesting that he might want something to eat. Late in the afternoon the Americans started an attack, preceding it with a heavy barrage from the artillery. Naturally this caused quite a commotion among the Germans on the hills north of Fismes.

When the German guarding Baker turned his head to look in the direction of the whiz of an American shell Baker seized a stick of wood and struck the guard a blow on the head, and then ran into a nearby wood, toward the Americans. None of the Germans followed him, although several soldiers fired with their rifles as he disappeared in the brush.

Baker reached his companions that night just eighteen hours after he had been taken prisoner, and he had nothing to eat all day.

## AMERICAN TROOPS REACH FURTHEST SOUTH OF RUSSIA

Archangel, Tuesday, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—American troops now hold the farthest point south reached by any of the Allied forces in the advance southward from Archangel. This point is a small village thirty-five miles south of Shenketrak on the river Vaga, 300 miles southeast of Archangel. The Bolsheviki stronghold of Velsk is about 40 miles away.

From Velsk the Bolsheviki send out small gunboats from which they land parties to attack the Americans. The Bolsheviki, however, always flee to the shelter of the gunboat when attacked.

The inhabitants near the American advanced post are largely of Bolsheviki sympathies, as those opposed to the Bolsheviki fled to Shenketrak for the protection of the Allied and Russian forces. A party of about 100 peasants is doing splendid work scouting for the Allies.

Thirty-five miles south of Shenketrak would place the American troops in the government of Volozda. Velsk or Belsk, the Bolsheviki base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volozda.

## ONE CORD OF OAK EQUALS ONE TON OF COAL IN HEAT

In heating value one standard cord of well-seasoned hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm locust or cherry wood is approximately equal to one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite coal, according to estimates by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. However, a cord and a half of soft maple and two cords of cedar, poplar or basswood are required to give the same amount of heat.

One cord of mixed wood, well seasoned, equals in heating value at least one ton to average-grade bituminous coal.

## RED CROSS AIDS LEPER COLONY

London, Oct. 3.—Twenty pounds of quinine has just been shipped by the American Red Cross to the leper colony at Farafangana, South Madagascar, for the use of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who are in charge of the work of the colony. Owing to the prevalence of malaria there, large quantities of quinine are necessary, but the regular supplies were suddenly stopped by the prohibition of the export of the drug from France. An appeal was thereupon made to the American Red Cross, which obtained the required amount in the United States.

## BRAKEMAN CUT IN TWO

Danbury, Conn. Sept. 27.—James Blake, of this city, a freight brakeman on the Central New England Railway, was cut in two by a train near Highland, N. Y., early this morning. He was forty-five years old and unmarried.

## CLOCKS SET BACK ON OCTOBER 27

The National Association for Daylight Saving has announced October 27 as the date for the turning back of the clocks. At 2 a. m. on that date the clocks will be set back to ordinary time, and everything will proceed as usual until April when it is thought that the daylight saving plan will again be enforced. It is estimated that 25 cent. in fuel has been saved by the plan.

## ANDERSON PICKED FOR UNITED STATES JUDGE

Washington, Oct. 2.—George W. Anderson of Boston was nominated yesterday by President Wilson to be United States Circuit Judge, First circuit, to succeed Frederic Dodge, resigned. Mr. Anderson now is a member of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, to which he was appointed just a year ago.

## GET SERVICE CROSS

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27.—Captain Charles T. Senay, who has just received a distinguished service cross from General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action, was graduated from Trinity college in 1914 and while a student made his home in New London. His fraternity was Phi Gamma Delta.

## REDDING

(Special to The Times.)

Redding, Oct. 2.—Music lovers from Bridgeport, Danbury and more distant points will attend the concert to be given at the Mark Twain Library next Saturday afternoon beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The only drawback is the fact that the floor space will be too small for the audience as it will be somewhat encroached upon by the extension of the stage so as to provide room for two grand pianos. Besides Oesep Gabrilowitsch, piano soloist, and Mrs. Gabrilowitsch, operatic singer, there are to take part Olga Senaroff, pianist, and Hans Krenlin, cellist. The tickets are \$2 each and may be had locally of Harry A. Lounsbury, near the Library, and at West Redding station, and also on sale till Thursday night at Steiner's music store. Further tickets will be sold at the door on Saturday, when the lastest as the number is limited to 500. It is advisable to secure seats at once. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the equipment of the Mark Twain Convalescent Home at Stormfield, the estate of the late Mark Twain at Redding.

The Liberty Loan committee began their canvass Saturday and are working diligently and with satisfactory results, the subscriptions reported up to Tuesday evening being approximately \$10,000. Redding's quota this time is \$38,350, which is considerably larger than the former quotas. This time Georgetown is not included in the district of which Redding has been made a part, an arrangement disapproved by both the village and the rest of the town. Michael Connery, chairman of the Georgetown committee, and W. C. Sanford, chairman of the town committee, have both sent in strong letters of protest with the hope of having the situation remedied. But such grievance as Georgetown feels on this score did not prevent her people from making a remarkable record. Her quota was \$15,000 and the entire amount was subscribed the first day. Tuesday morning there arrived the honor flags which signifies the filling of the quota. And the work of piling up subscriptions continues to proceed.

At the meeting of the town school committee on Tuesday afternoon E. A. Pinkney, chairman of the board since it was organized three years ago, presented his resignation. The other members received his communication with deep regret and in the talk which ensued with the hope of persuading him to reconsider his action paid earnest tribute to the able manner with which he has performed the duties of his position. To their appeals Mr. Pinkney replied in substance that he felt that his long period of service satisfied him in retiring. Before adjourning the committee voted to table the proffered resignation with the idea that Mr. Pinkney might change his mind. He is again on the Republican ticket as a candidate for committee membership, a fact which assures his election.

An exhibition of the vegetable and fruit products raised by the pupils of the public schools as recruits in the Junior Red Army was given at the Center school on Monday evening by a good sized gathering. The display was abundant and of high quality. No specimens of needlework were shown as in previous exhibitions, but Frances Burnett, aged 8, displayed samples of her knitting. Mary Fahey and another young miss gave a canning demonstration and Master Stephen Sanford read a paper on pigs.

A quiet confidence is felt by the Democrats in the success of their ticket next Monday, partly because they felt that it is worthy of success and again because they knew that the opposing ticket framed by the Gorman-Churchill caucus is viewed with disfavor by many Republicans. Mr. Gorman, who occupies the spotlight position in the opposition camp, has made it known that second only to his desire to secure his own election as assessor is his ambition to defeat W. C. Sanford for first selectman. If he succeeds it will be to his credit as a political manager, but not at all to the credit of the electorate.

A State agent visited Georgetown last week and placed under arrest half a dozen residents who had failed to comply with the law regarding dogs they owned or were harboring. All were arraigned before Justice Muench last Saturday and on pleas of guilty or convictions five were fined \$2 and costs each amounting to about \$12, and one \$5 and costs. The latter was Thomas Murray, a heavier penalty being imposed in his case because the dog was a female. The other defendants were Julius Carlson, John Carlson, Alex. Carlson, Albin Johnson and Nivolo Samuels. The charge in two cases was failure to register and in the others allowing the dogs to run at large. All the defendants paid up.

A commission as chaplain with the rank of second lieutenant has been issued to Rev. R. H. Cunningham following the completion of his course of training. He expects a speedy assignment to duty overseas. A parish meeting of Christ Episcopal church will be held next Sunday to decide whether his previous leave of absence shall be prolonged indefinitely and a temporary supply system provided or whether his present rectorship be terminated and the vacancy permanently filled.

Alexander Schall has rented his place at Redding Center to Mrs. Mary Buchanan of Bethel.

A check for \$100 has been sent the Redding branch of the Red Cross by Rev. Father Kennedy, pastor of the Catholic church here, as a contribution from the proceeds of the entertainment recently given by the church. The one-quarter of the proceeds which it was originally planned to give would have been \$25, but the committee subsequently decided to make the amount an even \$100.

A special train conveying war exhibits brought from French battlefields will stop at Georgetown at 12:35 p. m. on Oct. 17 and remain for two hours. It is to present to the public view German war prisoners, cannon and various other kinds of equipment captured from the defeated foe on the battlefield. Such a goodly and interesting spectacle cannot fail to attract many sightseers.

An yet only one case of Spanish influenza has been reported in town, the victim being Gottlieb Steitzel of West Redding, who has the ailment in severe form. Dayton Sanford of Redding Center, who is now in Maine engaged in war work, is another victim of the malady.

L. O. Peck and D. S. Sanford attended the conference of Democratic leaders held at Bridgeport last Saturday for the purpose of strengthening the party organization in Fairfield county and both made addresses. A confident feeling prevailed and steps were taken in furtherance of the object in view.

After an absence of several months Miss Ella Cutting has returned to her former position in the Redding telephone exchange and all having occasion to use the system extend to her the sentiment of a hearty welcome.

The late John S. Sanford left a will by which all his real, personal and personal, is bequeathed to his wife. The former included the homestead residence. The testator had previously deeded part of his farm to his only child, Elbert M. Sanford.

Robert R. Walbridge, of Pleasant Valley, underwent an operation for hernia at a New York hospital. The operation was not a serious one and he is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Helen Mabrey and her young son will make their home this winter with Mrs. James Henry Forman at the latter's residence on Meeker's Hill. Mr. Forman is on a special government mission in France and Mr. Mabrey is filling a position as school principal at Bennington, Vt.

The selectmen and registrars added the names of 21 applicants to the voting list last Saturday, 10 of those admitted being said side residents and 11 of Georgetown.

The Frost family removed this week from Pleasant Valley to New York. Henry Norton has moved from the Center to the Ridge station.

## STEPNEY

The Red Cross auxiliary will meet on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. William Craft.

Mr. and Mrs. William Purdy of Bridgeport were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Zaimon Purdy.

Miss Emma Wells was an over-Sunday guest of Miss Maud Lewis at her home in Hattertown.

Mrs. George Hayes has been ill for several days past.

Miss Therese Pedersen, Miss Evelyn Jaet and Miss Edith Richdale have spent several days at Miss Richdale's home in Cannondale.

Word has been received that Frank Perkins who is in France is suffering an attack of the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Peck were over-Sunday guests of friends in New Milford.

George H. Lyon spent Saturday in Bethel where he was called by the serious illness of his brother.

James Ackerman's house is looking attractive in a fresh coat of paint. Craft & Lyon had the contract for the work.

The firemen are planning for an entertainment to be held at their hall some time in October.

George Clingan and William Wakeman of New Haven were over-Sunday guests here.

At the recent caucuses held the following town officers were nominated on the Democratic ticket: Assessor, Arthur J. Smith; board of relief, William C. Nichols; selectmen, Marshall Beach, Jerome Nichols; auditor, S. B. Hayes; grand jurors, William Clark, Jerome Osborn, George L. Burr; tax collector, Elbert Eastwood; constables, Morris French, William Nichols and Franklin Driver; registrar of voters, Edwin C. Shelton; town school committee, E. C. Shelton, Clarence B. Burr. The Republican nominees were: Assessor, Kellar Briggs; board of relief, Arthur Jacob; selectmen, Edwards S. Beardsley and Henry J. Smith; auditor, Elmer F. Baker; grand jurors, George H. Lyon, Kellar Briggs, George W. Burr; constables, L. B. Beardsley, John M. Burr, C. W. Tyrrell; tax collector, Lewis Twist; registrar of voters, Robert Sinclair; town school committee, Clarence B. Burr, Alex. Sinclair.

Thornton Blakeman had his automobile stolen from Broad street, Bridgeport, on Saturday morning. The car was found the same afternoon in Fairfield where the thief had abandoned it. The car was considerably damaged and was taken to the Swartz garage for repairs.

## TASHUA AND LONG HILL

Several hundred people were present